

but now the chief promoter has become non-committal as to the exact site which is to be the scene of the contest. While he insists—probably for the best of reasons and through knowledge of circumstances not generally divulged—that the fight will certainly be held on scheduled time, he will go no further than to promise the recompense of witnessing the battle to those who take the long trip.

The attitude of the Mexican authorities, expressed in the telegram printed herewith, is apparently inflexible, and precludes a possibility of prize-fighting on Mexican soil. When the Governor of Chihuahua threatens the full measure of the laws of that border State, the significance of the statement is best understood by those who are aware that the laws of that Republic are backed up by a power that is at least within their jurisdiction, something demanding a very wide berth. Surely nobody interested in the fight will care to antagonize it. President Diaz is explicit in his statement, which refers the whole matter to the local jurisdiction. Governor Alameda says he will prevent the fight.

This promised action apparently removes the State of Chihuahua from consideration as a public battle place. The other border States of Mexico are Sonora and Coahuila. The former is the nearer El Paso, its eastern border being about 125 miles from the Texas line. But there is little to attract a vast assemblage, and scarcely sufficient means for their transportation. The nearest point to be reached by railroad is Nogales, 250 miles from El Paso. To the east the State of Chihuahua lies Coahuila, a more densely populated province, with better conveniences for travel than exist in Sonora. The most available city to the Texas line by railroad is Piedras Negras or Cuernavaca, about 140 miles from El Paso. This point is 400 miles by rail from El Paso, and is therefore to be considered out of the question, even overlooking the fact that it is on forbidden Mexican soil.

With Mexico barred, the managers of the scheme must of necessity turn to the United States. Texas is hardly to be thought of. Governor Culberson is on record in the matter of pugilism, his decision in the case of the Fitzsimmons-Maher prize fight being a landmark. New Mexico lies adjacent to El Paso, with the Arizona State line 150 miles away. The possibilities of a battle within either of their limits must have been considered by Stuart and his cohorts before this. Arizona is out of the question, as the Governor's telegram shows.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 1. Editor Journal, New York: The Fitzsimmons-Maher prize fight shall not take place in Arizona.

L. C. HUGHES, Governor. That Texas and Arizona were practically out of the list must have been known to Stuart, whose experience during the past year in pugilistic enterprises has given him quite an extensive knowledge of legal points at that section of the country. It is, therefore, but natural to suppose that he saw a ray of hope in the fact that in New Mexico a prize fight constitutes merely assault and battery, punishable as a misdemeanor.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 1. Editor Journal: There is no law in New Mexico upon the subject of prize fighting other than that common law which makes it a misdemeanor, the principals being liable for assault and battery.

I believe this will be sufficient to prevent this thing and I am sure that the authorities of Santa Fe and Dona Ana Counties to be prepared and arrest any parties as soon as the first flick is struck. The prize fight shall not come off in New Mexico if I can prevent it.

W. R. THORNTON, Governor of New Mexico. As the telegram from Governor Thornton to the Journal shows, he is willing to do his utmost to prevent the fight, and to enforce the laws. It will be remembered that Governor Culberson, of Texas, found it necessary to take extraordinary steps to prohibit the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair in Texas. Should Governor Thornton follow the precedent established in the adjoining State, with the same result, New Mexico would probably offer as strong a barrier to the championship battle as could be found in that vicinity.

Summing the entire matter up, it seems as if a public announcement of the place of battle will not be made, for obvious reasons, and the carnival is hardly likely to take place in the same fashion as a fair or an "opera week." It looks much as if methods must be resorted to that were in vogue a few decades ago, and the fight brought to a conclusion in a remote corner somewhere to be divulged only to ticket holders and those directly concerned, so as to avoid bringing down the power of local law upon the heads of at least the principals. At any rate, it is at present a matter of conjecture where the battles will be fought.

CAPE MAY MAN MISSING.

Has When Last Seen Had a Large Amount of Money With Him. Cape May, N. J., Feb. 1.—George Haas, the proprietor of the Woodbine clothing factory, in this place, has been missing for two weeks. Foul play is feared.

Not long since seventy operatives in the factory began to stir for the recovery of back wages. Sheriff Tomlin attached the property and stock and locked up the place.

Haas used to travel through the South selling the output of his factory, and when last heard from had a large amount of money with him. His wife resides at the Hotel Metropole in New York.

Bischoff Again in Jail.

Lester Franklin J. Bischoff, son of Henry Bischoff, the banker, and brother of Junior Bischoff, of the Supreme Court, was taken to Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Rosella Muller to recover \$3,500, which she says he has misappropriated. In March, 1892, she says, she retained Bischoff and let him have this sum to invest in Brooklyn and elsewhere. He paid her the money, but the mortgage was not paid, and he told her the mortgage had been paid, but did not give her the money.

Recently Mrs. Muller says she caused search to be made of the records of Kings County, and failed to find any such mortgage record. Then she took out the warrant before Justice Pryor, of the Supreme Court, and it was given to Deputy Sheriff McGilbey. It was fixed at \$4,000, but Bischoff could not find a bondsmen. Bischoff was confined in Ludlow Street Jail three weeks recovering the sum of \$3,500 from Mrs. Catherine Reynolds, who charged him with converting his own own 200 shares of Bridgeport stock belonging to her. He got out on \$10,000 bail. His defence in the case was that the stock was worth only \$5,000, while Mrs. Reynolds owed him \$15,000 for legal services. The woman said the stock was worth \$10,000.

Tried Electricity on the Bridge.

An electric shunting car was tried, experimentally, on the Bridge railroad late Friday night, after the rush was over. The car is designed for use in shunting cars from one track to another. The work is done by switch engines at present. The electric power necessary for the trial was furnished by a trolley railroad, and satisfaction was expressed at the general results.

ONLY THE TIMES DEFENDS THE EARL.

All London, However, Says "the Thunderer Has Made an Ass of Itself."

English Yachtsmen Uniformly Commend a Committee's Courtesy.

Prince of Wales Anxious to Curb Dunraven's Ready Tongue and Smother the Incident.

NEW YORK CLUB MEN HOPEFUL.

They Expect That the Discomfited Nobleman Will See His Mistake When He Has Read All the Evidence, and Will Apologize.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Feb. 1.—The appearance of the report of the Committee of Investigation of the New York Yacht Club was discounted here both by the turn of public sentiment against Dunraven and by the general knowledge that the finding must necessarily be against the ebullient member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Its publication here this morning would have been received with but languid interest and by to-morrow been forgotten, had not it been for the factious editorial of this morning's Times. This is considered even by the dyed-in-the-wool insular Briton as but little less wanting in tact and as likely to do as much to the fire, which at Englishmen are doing their individual best to smother, as Salisbury's speech. Indeed, the only difference is one of degree; for while every one is admitting the courtesy and moderation of the committee's admirably worded report, while every yachtman whom I have seen to-day, and I have conversed with at least a score of members of two of the leading London clubs, has long ago come to the conclusion that Dunraven had made one of a long series of mistakes, while the outside public, which reads little of yachting, but cares a great deal to see no opportunity lost in establishing friendlier relations with the United States while, in short, the duty of every English editorial writer is plain to be seen; here is the Thunderer snarling, hinting, damning with faint praise and generally taking an idiotically wrong-headed and perverse view of the situation.

THE MYSTERIOUS GLENIE.

By this time you probably know the main point which the Times makes in its labored and disingenuous defense of that distinguished scion of the Wyndham-Quinn family, who after doing his little utmost to control two nations by exuberant loquacity, suddenly made up his mind to emulate the example of the proverbial clam.

Don't imagine, however, that the Times represents popular opinion. That is much more accurately voiced by extracts from some afternoon papers, which I will give you later.

Let me first, however, quote some sentiments I heard to-night at the Royal London and Royal Thames clubs. At the former said to me one of the oldest members and best known writers on yachting matters:

"The Times makes an ass of itself, as it generally does when it touches matters of sport, art, or literature editorially. Its yachting reports are written by the most capable expert in England and yet the chances are the man who wrote that leader was never on board a yacht in his life. At any rate, he totally misrepresents the feeling of yachting men. We who have known him long have been amazed at Dunraven's later course. I can only account for it by the curious influence exercised over him by the mysterious Glenie, whose claim to yachtman's rests on his having once owned an indifferent twenty-footer. It is apparently enough for Glenie to take a pinch of snuff for Dunraven to sneeze, and I can tell you frankly that he has lost many of the oldest and most valued friends by the line he has taken in this matter."

IRISH IMPULSIVENESS.

Another old member of the club said: "I think Dunraven wrong-headed and full of Irish impulsiveness, but I cannot help having a sneaking regard for his pluck in persisting in losing the fight, however ill-advised he was to being about that fight. As to the Times leader, it fills me with amusement that at such a time, and when the way was made so plain and easy for the recognition of the extremely courteous manner in which the report handles Lord Dunraven, it went out of its way to reopen old scores and introduce new irritants. The most that can be said on Lord Dunraven's side is that the New York Club might have made a fuller investigation at the time the charge was first made, but even this is only a matter of individual opinion. We shall all be sorry if the Times is taken in America as voicing the views of English yachtsmen in general, and more than one member of the squadron has expressed to me similar views to my own."

Can Only Apologize, Says Jerry.

ELMERIE T. GERRY, EX-COMMODORE OF THE N. Y. Y. C., I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the report as presented is the best I ever read. What will be done by Lord Dunraven in a position to say that it appears to me that Lord Dunraven has no other course open but to apologize. I think he will do so.

Fire Island Needs a Lightship.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Vernon C. Brown, president, and Mr. Roman, treasurer, of the New York Maritime Exchange, came to Washington this morning to urge their request for a lightship of New York, introduced to-day a bill which would provide for a lightship to be stationed off Fire Island until provisions can be made for a permanent lightship at that point. It is said that the presence of a lightship there would have prevented the St. Paul, of the American line, from running ashore.

Discussed Legislative Reform.

About eighty members and guests of the Reform Club met at the clubhouse, No. 233 Fifth avenue, last night, to discuss legislative reform. The principal speakers were Simon Stern, Thomas T. Sherman and Louis Windmiller. Among those present were J. De Witt Warner, Wallace Macfarlane, S. S. Terry, Edmund Baldwin, C. S. Fairchild, Dr. N. J. Swift, John Schenck, John A. McManis, N. E. Owens and Clinton Furber.

ing of the controversy has been remarkably fair and impartial remarks.

"The committee's report on the Defender-Valley business seems to us really a notable sign of the pacific disposition of the United States. Valley, as many observers of America have told us, is not less than Venezuela at the bottom of the present troubles, and Lord Dunraven, it seems to us, could not greatly have complained if the findings of the New York Yacht Club Committee had been couched in language less capable of peaceful interpretation. The special committee appointed to investigate the matter was altogether above suspicion, and no one in this country can be disposed to canvass its verdict. Lord Dunraven is clearly mistaken in supposing that the Defender's ballast had been added to, and it is not proved that the Defender would have gained an inch, even if the suspensions had been well founded. We always have given Lord Dunraven the credit for good intentions in the matter, and cannot doubt he will now set himself right by an ample and graceful apology."

The Fall Mall Gazette is more calm and philosophical, and says at last it has the report and here hopes the incident will close.

"The finding," it says, "is not favorable to Lord Dunraven, but no one expected it would be, and the least of all the owner of Valley himself, who knew that months after the event it was impossible to prove the charge that should have been investigated as soon as made. It is at least amply proved that Lord Dunraven did make his complaint the day of the race. Neither the English or American public heard of the charge till Lord Dunraven published his pamphlet, the Cup Committee had it brought before them the evening of the first race."

"They have now decided," it says later, "that this charge of increased immersion is not only not proved, as it was impossible, but completely disproved. Yet they do not blame Lord Dunraven for having made the charge, and with this we must be satisfied."

"International contests between England and America of late have led to so much ill feeling that it is almost a matter of regret that they should continue to take place. Yet we were told a day or two ago that Yale intends to send an eight to row on Henley this summer. Let every one concerned do his best to prevent any unfriendly feeling resulting from this visit, and it may be then that in time another challenge may be issued for the America's Cup."

Public opinion is divided whether the Times was aware of the fact that strong pressure had been brought to bear on Dunraven by his noble friends to keep him silent ever since his return home. You remember I wired you on his return that he was not likely to open his mouth on the yachting quarrel hereafter. I got this from a friend of the Prince of Wales, and was led to infer that the Prince was eager to smother the whole episode and curb Dunraven's tendency to make mischief between the two countries.

At the Royal London to-night a friend of Dunraven said to me it looked as if no pressure had been put on Dunraven else the Times would not have published the inflammatory editorial. My comment was and is that the Times, greater than governments, asks no advice and comments as it pleases. It has bungled the South African situation ever since the Jameson raid. It also stood alone in its misconception of American feeling about the Venezuela question, and why it should not do as badly and as clumsily with the Dunraven affair I fail to see."

YACHTSMEN ARE PLEASED.

Almost Unanimous in Praise of the Committee's Action—Some Would Like to Have Seen Summary Action.

Yachtsmen were almost unanimous yesterday that for the best interests of international sport the Investigating Committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to investigate the charges of Lord Dunraven, had acted in the wisest way in postponing final action in the matter until the annual meeting on February 13.

This will give Lord Dunraven two weeks to act upon the committee's report and to apologize if he thinks proper.

Many of the younger members boldly state that summary action should have been taken in the matter. This feeling is especially strong among Mr. Iselin's personal friends, and the meeting on February 13 promises to be a particularly interesting one.

Many sportsmen prominent in other circles as well as yachting believe that unless the Irish Earl retracts the statements which he made absolutely without foundation and failed so signally to substantiate, international sport of every description will be injured to a great extent.

That Dunraven's charges have already hurt yachting between the two nations has been demonstrated by the withdrawal of Rose's challenge and the delay in the other challenges which were nearly ready to be forwarded to the New York Yacht Club.

Austen Believes He Will Retract.

COLONEL DAVID E. AUSTEN, SECRETARY of the Atlantic Yacht Club, it is just about the verdict I expected, and should be entirely satisfactory to the club and all other yachtsmen who have the interests of international racing at heart. It leaves an opening for Lord Dunraven to apologize for his unwarranted action in making the charges. As a gentleman, I believe he will retract his charges without solicitation after reading the entire evidence, and that will end the trouble. Of course, if he does not retract, the yacht club will be warranted in taking some more drastic action.

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Thorpe Wants It Made an Issue. NEWBURY THORPE, THE REPORT IS PERFECTLY satisfactory to all concerned, but the friends of Mr. Iselin hope that the matter will be pushed to an issue and Lord Dunraven compelled either to give a complete apology or to be expelled from the club. Decisive action will doubtless be taken at the general meeting of the club.

Smith Praises the Committee.

CARY SMITH, THE REPORT WAS MASTERLY and clear. While in every respect it was moderate in tone, nothing could be added to it. The committee deserve all praise for the manner in which they handled the case, and the incident in which it was presented. Captain Leyland's resolution was undoubtedly presented in order to give Dunraven a clean two weeks in which to resolve in his mind the proper thing he should do. If he refuses to apologize, I cannot say what action will be taken by the club at the meeting which will be held on the 13th, but you can rest assured that whatever they do the club will make no mistakes.

Mitchell Hopes He Will Retract.

JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL, I CANNOT SEE from the general tone of the evidence, coupled with the supplementary report presented by the America's Cup Committee, how any conclusion could be arrived at other than the entire exoneration of Mr. Iselin and his associates. It appears to me that during the summing up of the English barrister, who represented the Earl the committee had some idea of the ultimate report they would make when they laid such stress upon the question of the charge of increased immersion.

It appears to me that the club has only given him an opportunity of hearing or replying to the entire evidence and acting upon it as he may see fit, before taking summary action.

Morrill Says It Was Diplomatic.

FRANK MORRILL, OF THE STEAM YACHT "The Defender," says the report of the club is pleased with the report of the committee, although some of the younger members thought it might have been a little stronger. The younger element thought that Dunraven should have been summarily expelled, but the report, and the manner in which it was presented to the club members have convinced every one that the implied opportunity extended to Dunraven to withdraw his charges was an excellent thing for the future of the sport.

"A Quirky Man," Says Buckball.

HENRY W. BUCKBALL, OWNER OF THE Minerva: We are all very much pleased with the report. I believe that all of the thinking members of the club are satisfied that action has been deferred until Dunraven has an opportunity of discussing the entire evidence. We believe that the action of the club can only be construed as being courteous, dignified and considerate. All English yachtsmen, who are fair-minded, must be satisfied. Personally I have no idea whether or not Lord Dunraven will apologize. He is a most curious man.

It Was a Very Serious Charge.

COMMODORE JAMES C. SMITH, OF THE CUP Committee: The charge made by Dunraven was a very serious one against a member of the great club of which he is a body with, when the proper times comes, deal with the matter in the proper manner. What has been done already is right beyond question.

Believes Dunraven Will Retract.

ARTHUR CURTIS JAMES, OWNER OF THE schooner Corbett: The report of the committee's labors was received with cheers, which clearly show the equity in which it caught the members. It was a wise plan to postpone action for two weeks. I believe everything will be amicably settled between the two clubs, and I trust that Dunraven will, after reading the full testimony, see that he was mistaken, as the evidence clearly proves.

Hope the Best from Dunraven.

COMMODORE FRED ADAMS, THE REPORT is dignified, and such a one as will commend itself to yachtsmen the world over. The evidence was clearly placed before the committee, and the findings and entire report were concise and accurate in every detail. Yachtsmen who are real devotees of the sport trust that Dunraven will take the correct view of it and act in a manly way.

RUN OVER ON A FERRYBOAT.

An Old Employee of Tiffany & Co. Probably Fatally Hurt. John Boyd, sixty-seven years old, who has been in the employ of Tiffany & Co., the jewellers, as an elevator man for thirty years, was probably fatally injured at the South Ferry last night, while on his way to his home, No. 153 Nelson street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Boyd was in a ferry boat, and as it was crossing the river he was tempted to cross from the men's to the women's cabin. He was knocked down by a big food truck, heavily loaded, and a wheel passed over his leg and body and a badly cut hip.

As soon as his address was learned, Sergeant Ryan telephoned to his family and in the meantime sent in a hurry ambulance. Surgeon Johnson, of the Hudson Street Hospital, had just completed dressing the man's injuries when Boyd's two daughters arrived in a cab and insisted upon taking him home.

William Barnes, of No. 32 West street, driver of the food truck, was arrested and released on bail.

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NEWS FROM CUBA SHAMEFULLY FALSIFIED.

Big Defeat of Spaniards Reported as a Victory for the Troops.

Truth Is That Thirty Negroes Killed Forty Out of Eighty-five Soldiers.

Other Instances of Flagrant Prevarication Regarding Battles and Insurgent Forces.

MARCUS GARCIA JOINS THE REBELS.

The Secession of This Prominent Cuban Regarded as a Decisive Blow to the Cause of Spain—Analogy of the Jackson-Corbett Fight.

By Charles Michelson.

(Sent by way of Key West to avoid press censorship in Havana.)

Havana, Jan. 31.—Here is an account of a fight between some of Quinlan Bandero's men, under Leoncio Vidal, and eighty-five Spanish troops, at Camaguan. According to a report sent in to headquarters, there were 150 rebels, and they were repulsed with great slaughter. The troops' loss was placed at five.

I have it from an eyewitness that there were just thirty negroes in the attacking party. They discovered the eighty-five Spanish guerrillas, and Vidal first ordered a retreat. The negroes asked to be allowed one more charge. He consented and the charge was made. There were forty-two of the eighty-five Spaniards killed or wounded. Their arms and ammunition fell into the rebels' hands. The rebels did not lose a man and their wounds were all slight.

This fight took place within sight of La Quinta, on the San Lorenzo River. The Havana papers know of this, but, of course, cannot publish it.

The other day the Matanzas water works, with the pumps and buildings, were burned by the rebels. The reservoirs prevent an actual water famine in that city, but this is only a temporary supply.

DOCTORING CABLE DISPATCHES.

The local papers published the fact, but the censor, Major Suarez Inclan, would not allow it to be cable. Neither would he permit the news to go out that the suburbs of Havana are full of refugees from the country.

I submitted the report of a skirmish the other day in which the Spanish had ten men killed. "Make it two and you may send it," said the censor. The local papers published the loss at ten. The censor like wise stopped the story of Maceo's diversions in Pinar del Rio. But the Major is pleasant about it, and takes rather a humorous view of the correspondents' endeavors to get matter through.

"What is this?" one of his assistants demanded the other night. "Court martial?" He was reading my dispatch of the proceedings in Gomez's camp. "Council of bandits, rather." Similarly, he will not permit insurgent leaders to be given military titles.

Federico Bassart has been named commander of the rebel forces operating around Havana. He is charged with the duty of making life difficult by cutting off supplies by land. Farmers' wagons are seized and the produce confiscated for a first offence. For a second the wagon is burned and the animals turned loose. The farmers have been warned that persistence will be punished with death. In all this no account has been taken of Francisco Castillo Collazo, Joel Maceo, Rabi, the Nunez brothers and others who with big columns of insurgents are scattered through the country from here to the furthest eastern provinces.

ANOTHER SCORE FOR THE REBELS.

I have been told that Marcus Garcia, of Santa Spiritus, one of the most influential Cubans on the island, has gone to the field with 3,000 men, mainly recruited from his own town, and including volunteers on whom the city depended for protection. He is said to have gone with Juan Batista Spottorno, who was President during the last war.

Marcus Garcia was coaxed by Martinez Campos to remain true to his promise of allegiance to Spain. He finally promised not to draw his sword as long as Campos remained at the head of affairs. Santa Spiritus is one of the most important cities of the island, and Garcia is about the last Cuban who would be expected to join the insurgents. He is one of the old leaders, and Campos said including him to remain loyal was more important than any battle of the war.

Rumors have been current that the commander of one of the great forts, which protects Havana, was arrested, accused of intending to surrender his charge to rebels. The Government denies it. Ateza is mentioned as the fortress, but the commandant is still there, so this can't be the man, but some man important enough to be guarded by a special squad of soldiers and wearing handsome clothes, of a semi-military cut, was taken to a Cuban fortress.

Looking over this dispatch I see it might give people the idea that so universally have Cuban arms prevailed that war is practically over. This is not the case. Though the Cuban army is larger than ever and the whole island is seen, the Spaniards have lost no important position and the loss of men, compared with the numbers

engaged, is trifling. It is a good deal like the fight between Jackson and Corbett.

"You can't whip me in a hundred years," said Jackson, after they had walked around each other for forty-seven rounds. "You can't knock me out this century," replied Corbett, and the walk around was resumed.

PANDO CLAIMS A BATTLE.

The General Reports a Gallant Fight Against Maceo and Rabi in the Sierra del Cobre Range.

Havana, Feb. 1.—General Pando telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba that the Spanish troops under Colonel Sandoval came upon the forces of Jose Maceo and Rabi in their stronghold on the hills of San Agustin, a very wild spot on the range of Sierra del Cobre, to the west of Santiago de Cuba, on January 30. After a gallant attack the Government forces occupied the position, dislodging the insurgents, who scattered and fled, leaving behind eight dead men and ten dead horses, and taking with them many wounded negroes. The Spaniards captured sixteen horses and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Two officers and three soldiers were wounded on the Spanish side.

General Pando says the rebels shoot at random and make poor use of long range arms. He praises the gallantry of the officers and troops in attacking against odds a strongly entrenched force in an almost impossible position.

General Corbett, who is pursuing the band led by Gomez, reports that he has had an encounter with Gomez in the neighborhood of the sugar plantations Mi Rosa and San Agustin, near Quivian, in the Havana province, where he has not yet been seen. General Corbett further claims that General Corbett claims that Gomez was routed.

HUNGER BALKED FILIBUSTERS. Desperate Straits to Which Cuban Patriots Were Subjected on Cape Sable.

Baltimore, Feb. 1.—The steam yacht May, Captain Jones, of Bordentown, N. J., is at this point from Key West, Fla. The captain was asked if his vessel had been to Florida in the interest of the Cuban insurgents. He said that for three months the May had been under charter with a party of civil engineers from Philadelphia, whose mission was to see if a railroad could be built from the mainland of Florida to Key West, using the cays along the coast from Cay Largo to the cay upon which Key West is located.

ANGERED THE CATHOLICS.

Romanists in London Thrown in a Fever of Excitement Over Purcell's Book on Cardinal Manning.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Feb. 2.—Wherever two or three Catholics gather on this Sunday morning in London there will be echoes of angry feeling over the notable life of Cardinal Manning, published within a couple of weeks. The whole Catholic world is incensed. The friends of the dead Cardinal are mortified and Protestant sympathy is strong with the friends of the Church and its departed prince.

This book was published after years of study and preparation by E. S. Purcell, of whom little is known except that he is a member of the Roman Academy of Letters and was once a clerk in the Bank of England, but now a journalist and barrister.

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